

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ALATE FORM OF *LACHNUS MONTANUS* (Wilson)

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The destruction and havoc which a late spring freeze can have on leaf feeding Aphids was well illustrated this spring when a series of killing frosts in late May and early June killed the leaves of scrub oak and caused them to dry. When these frosts took place various species of *Myzocallis* and *Thelaxes californica* (D) were already well along in their life processes. When the frost killed the leaves, the specimens not being adapted to live on the bark also died, and the species have yet to reestablish themselves in the region where the killing frosts took place. The bark feeders appear to have been less effected. But they too, may have come under the influence of the killing frosts. For several years the author has been attempting to collect alate forms of *Lachnus montanus* (Wilson) without success. Although I lack positive proof, I suspect that the series of frosts which killed the leaves of scrub oak in late May and early June, so altered the conditions under which this species lives that a few alate specimens were produced. These specimens were taken on a dry ridge where scrub oak alone grows, the trees on which the specimens were taken were still without leaves June 29th, such was not the case in other areas where alate forms were not taken.

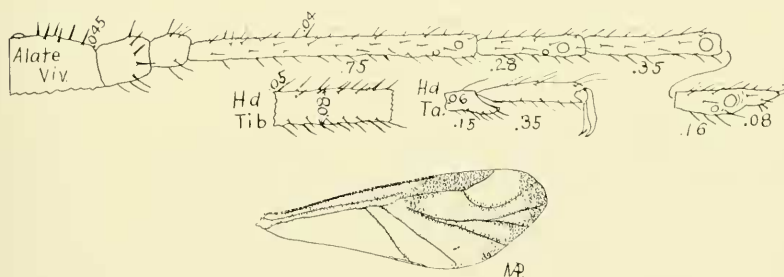


Fig. 1. *LACHNUS MONTANUS* (Wilson)

LACHNUS MONTANUS (Wilson)

ALATE VIVIPAROUS FEMALE. Length from vertex to end of anal plate varying from 3.08-3.57 mm. Width of head across eyes .81 mm.

Length of antennal segments as follows: III .65-.71 mm., IV .25-.28 mm., V .37 mm., VI .08-.11 + .157 mm. Length of hind tibiae 2.86-3.14 mm., length of hind tarsis .143 + .25 mm. Width of head across eyes .81 mm. Width across base of cornicles .30-.34 mm. Color as in darker forms of viviparous females. Wings with veins heavily bordered with fuscous, the fuscous extending almost solid into apex of wing. Rostrum extending to region just beyond metathoracic coxae. Secondary sensoria distributed as follows: III 1-2 near apex, on this segment the secondary sensoria are small, IV 1-3 as a rule one or two, V 0. Hair on antennae and legs as in apterous viviparous forms. Base of cornicles very irregular in outline. Base of cornicles and dorsum of abdomen with few hair, the hair on the cornicles being much longer than the hair on the dorsum. Dorsum of abdomen with a few small irregular shaped pigmented spots. Second branch of media closer to margin of wing than to first branch.

Morphotype alate viviparous female, deposited in the United States National Museum. Collected June 29, 1954, at Mud Springs, south of Glade Park, Colorado. Host *Quercus gunnisoni*.